

# New Berne Weekly Journal

F. S. HARRIS, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

Terms \$2.00 Per Year.

VOL. XIII.

NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., JUNE 26, 1890.

NO. 13.

## O. MARKS

### BOOMING WITH THE BOOM.

### Matting! Matting!

have just received a large consignment of Matting for all the late styles and stripes which we are selling very low and the largest lot of

### Embroidery Flouncing

ever offered in the State, at prices far below competition

### Is this what the women want?

Here's news for every woman who goes about with broken corset bones. There's a material that'll neither break nor roll up, and it's guaranteed. A year is not too short a time to wear out that warranty. If it does, here's your money without a word—but it won't.

The material is Kabo.

And more. It's stitched in, double-stitched in, top and bottom, and it can't be worked out with any ordinary wear.

The Kabo corset is more than a common blessing to the average woman. There's no wearing out of corset laces by the sharp edge of the eyelet; there's nothing to rust, no eyelet visible through a thin dress; never a breaking of a corset lace with those loop eyelets.

We take the risk in selling the Kabo corset. We buy and sell under this guarantee:

"If for any reason whatever the corset is unsatisfactory to the wearer it may be returned to us, and the money paid will be cheerfully refunded without question. No matter what condition it may be in, provided it hasn't been worn over three weeks; and if the Kabo with which the corset is lined ever breaks, we will as cheerfully refund the money."

We are still selling those

### French Finish Satine

at 15c, worth 30c. Call and see the Thousand and one bargains that are always offered at

## O. Marks,

### Leader of Low Prices.

### TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE

I will offer special inducements. My stock is much larger than ever before, and all bought for spot cash, and I give the Trade the benefit of my discounts. Therefore I can sell you goods as cheap as Northern markets. You will save money and time by calling on

### O. MARKS,

And giving him a Trial. m27

### JAMES MEANS' \$3 & \$4-SHOES

Advertisement for James Means' \$3 & \$4 shoes, featuring a large illustration of a shoe and text describing the quality and value of the footwear.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

##### MOUNT AENA is in a state of violent activity.

CONGRESS has passed the usual Indian appropriation bill.

NEW YORK pays \$420,000 a month to keep her streets clean.

CONSTANTINOPLE has quarantined against Spain. Thirteen new cases of cholera are reported in Spain.

ON Tuesday morning, June 17, 1890, Miss Mary Anderson was carried in London to Antonio Fernando de Navarro of New York.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Kentucky to erect an equestrian monument to Lewis and Grant jointly—both on horseback. Already \$1,000,000 have been raised.

CHAIRMAN SMITH of the State Democratic Executive Committee, has tendered to B. C. Beck with the appointment of Secretary of the committee and he was accepted.

THE presence of cholera and yellow fever in Europe and South America should put health officers of the United States upon the alert to prevent their introduction in this country.

THE Arkansas Democratic Convention of Arkansas, which has just adjourned, renominated Governor James P. Eagle and endorsed Grover Cleveland as the next President candidate.

THE next annual meeting of the Carolina Tobacco Association will be held at Morehead City in August. All persons regularly engaged in the tobacco trade will be welcomed as delegates.

THE power that Speaker Reed is exercising is evidence of the democratic nature of the people. All that is necessary to check a usurper, in this country is for the people to say to him, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

GERMANY and England keep 550,000 men under arms at no greater cost than that of the pension list of the Northern half of this peaceful Republic, whose last war ended a quarter of a century ago.—New York World.

THE House Committee on Library has ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Nathaniel Green, on the battle field of Guilford Court House.

THE North German Gazette in an article on the agreement between Germany and England, concerning their respective territories in Africa, says that the negotiations were a fortunate battle in which all the participants were victorious and no one vanquished.

"FORAKER is figuring for the Ohio Governorship again." If he is no better at figuring for a nomination than on the result of an election he had better quit the business. After the last figure he cut, a proper self-respect would have assigned him to oblivion.

THE McKinley bill is a measure to raise funds for Republican campaigns. It does not appropriate money from the United States Treasury, but it licenses certain manufacturers to tax the people, and Matt Quay collects the license fees.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ENGLISH newspapers are printing great swelling words of direful wrath because this Government has dispatched gunboats for the protection of American fishermen in Behring sea. There is no danger of the United States and England going to war on this question, and it affords a dull newspaper an opportunity to get off a lively paragraph no harm will result.

THERE is a redheadedness about the way the farmers of Kansas are going for J. Jeems Ingalls, which is cheering and delightful; not however to J. Jeems and the G. O. P. After devoting eighteen years to the business of constructing railroads against the South and skinning dead and living rebels with double edged adjectives, J. Jeems is called upon to face the question, "What have you ever done for your people?"—Nashville American.

If the control of elections is to be taken away from the States because some citizens offend against law and right, why should it be given to Congress, which during the present session has shown an utter disregard for the expressed wishes of constituents? The principal reason, however, which moves Mr. Reed and his party to transfer from the States to the Federal Government the supervision of Congressional elections is a desire to add to the Republican membership of the House. They propose to compel every black man to signify a Republican vote. In order to accomplish that end they intend to revolutionize the system of Federal elections and to transfer to the General Government functions which have hitherto been exercised by the States, and that by right belong to them.—New York World.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

##### BIG flood's in Illinois.

CHOLERA and yellow fever are spreading rapidly in Spain.

FROM every part of North Carolina comes reports of good crops. In eastern Carolina the agricultural prospect is better than it has been for years.

We have seen it stated that "Peg-leg Williams" is preparing to lead another exodus from this State in the fall. We have no disposition to interfere with any right that he may have, but communities have rights that must be respected.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANA MAKER wishes his administration of the department to be distinguished by four radical movements. These are the establishment of postal telegraphy; second, the divorce of lotteries from the mail; third, postal savings banks, and fourth, penny postage.

THREE is no necessity for juggling further in Congressional conference with the alleged anti-trust bill. The measure is a small humbug, and is so regarded by the people. Satan was not against it, neither does a Republican Congress legislate honestly against monopoly.—Phil. Rec'd.

A DESTRUCTIVE storm prevailed in Cincinnati and the surrounding country on Sunday; the wheat crop was laid flat and the loss will be great; many houses were unroofed, and the total loss estimated at \$200,000; three boys who were fishing in a boat are supposed to be drowned.

A MAN and woman who had murdered a child in Kentucky stole a march on justice by getting married, the laws of that State prohibiting a wife from testifying against her husband or a husband from testifying against his wife. They thought it was better to marry than to hang.—Wilmingon Star.

THE Federal election bills which the Republicans in Congress have invented are calculated to extend over the country the system which has increased the Republican majority in the Lower House of Congress from eight to twenty, and has seated two impostors in the United States Senate.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE annual period of College Commencements is about over. There seems to be a revival of interest in these occasions all over the land. Never before have North Carolina College Commencements been so well attended and never before have so many graduates gone from their classic groves to adorn society and bless mankind.

ARE the people of the United States prepared to abandon representative government and all its great traditions? Are they prepared to accept the dictation of an arrogant man in place of a full and free discussion of the people's business. That is the issue involved in Mr. Reed's rules. He has demonstrated it by choking off debate on the tariff bill before its items had been considered, and he proves it once more by compelling his party to vote on a Silver bill without understanding its provisions. Legislation by caucus and secret speaker's edict is not the Republican method as our fathers instituted and conducted it.—New York World.

\$167,419,731. This is the sum that Representative Henderson, of the Pension Committee, boastfully reports as "the amount of the appropriations made by the present House for the benefit of the soldier." One hundred and Sixty-seven Millions Four Hundred and Nineteen Thousand Dollars! This is \$68,000,000 in excess of the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is nearly three times the total cost of the Federal Government in the year before the war. It exceeds by more than \$100,000,000 the cost of pensions in 1885, twenty years after the close of the war. It surpasses by \$24,000,000 the highest annual interest charge on the national debt. It is equal to the combined annual cost of the standing armies of Great Britain and Germany. It is nearly six per cent. of the national expenditures, and it is a permanent charge—going on for a generation. The taxpayers evidently have no rights which surplus spenders feel bound to respect.—New York World.

NOTE THESE FIGURES.

If it was not for shameful wholesale Republican gerrymandering, the Democrats would now have a substantial majority in Congress. The New York World has just published the official figures of the congressional vote of fourteen Northern States in 1888, showing that in these fourteen States 3,386,399 Republican votes elect 47. That it takes only 3,952 to send a Republican to Congress, while it takes 65,408 votes to send a Democrat there. This World in commenting says this gerrymander is more effective than a shot gun.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

##### UNSUCCESSFUL FARMING.

IT is not yet decided what action Congress will take upon the Federal election law.

When the Republican caucus first met to consider an election law they went so far as to include in the bill a provision disfranchising all persons who had borne arms against the Government. But it was soon evident that this would not begin to do, and the committee struck it out.

The next thing brought out, in the natural order of progressive development, was the fact that the party was divided in opinion as to the necessity for a Federal election law. Opposition to such a measure was manifested in all sections of the country and by all shades of Republicans. But the protest against the law that sounds most loudly on the public ear, and for a time arrests the heading action of Republican Congressmen, is that of Mr. Ewart in a caucus of the Republican members of the House.

He predicts that the passage of the bill, instead of increasing, would decrease the Republican majority in the Fifty second Congress. "With all the talk of friends in Eastern North Carolina, and especially in the black district in that State, not a single indictment had yet been found, though both judge and district attorney were Republicans. It was the same way in Alabama and other Southern States. If that was so rampant in those States as charged why could not Republican officials enforce the law now on the statute books. What was needed in the South was to be let alone. The negro question would settle itself after awhile. Force bills and election bills, modeled on the Lodge plan, would prove abortive and make Republican success in that section absolutely impossible."

This is all true, and we honor Mr. Ewart for having the manliness to address such words to a Republican caucus. What the South needs—what every section needs—is to be let alone. Elections should be under the direction and protection of the States if, which they are held. The Federal Government has enough to do in attending to its legitimate business. There is no danger that a State will permit injustice to the citizen. Individual instances of wrong are constantly occurring in the best regulated communities, but they are redressed as speedily as is consistent with justice to all the parties concerned. There is no better security for personal rights and public liberty than is furnished by the laws of the States.

Congressmen know very well that there is no intention of making this law general in its operation. The purpose is to go into certain districts and control them through the exercise of arbitrary force. It is subversive of good order and richly merits the condemnation of the virtuous of all parties.

SQUIRRELS DESTROY BIR S.

I had a pair of common blue-rock pigeons in a large cage on my back yard. One morning I found one of them on the bottom of the cage dead and half eaten by some animal. The cage was empty and I had no idea where the bird had gone. I was very much surprised, as I had never before seen a squirrel enter my cage. I was very much surprised, as I had never before seen a squirrel enter my cage.

The quality of lands I cultivate is very poor, and I have to use a great deal of manure and phosphate rock, to what depth or thickness I have not ascertained. Much of the soil is cropping out—often strike in plowing and in the soil, such as peanuts, sweet potatoes, oats, rye, field peas, rice and the grasses. I generally plant in drills with beds slightly elevated, and cultivate as usual. I have tried all kinds of fertilizers. I cultivate my lands alternately, so as to keep it up in a high state of cultivation. I run four plows with bred labor, four on the one time, and I have tried all kinds of machinery. You see I am trying all plans and will try to hold on to that which is good. I am one of the class that belong to the "gentlemen of the old school," and have tried all through life to pursue a strict course of moral conduct and attend to my own business and let other people alone.

I say to the present age of progress and business, to go ahead and don't look back on those who are always complaining about hard times, and putting on long faces grieving themselves to death, sitting in their arm chairs, drinking whiskey, and smoking cigars. Thank God, this old clopper never did and never intends to be long to that detestable crowd. I am not a member of any church, but I say "I saw my father drunk." I had rather leave them than to be long to that detestable crowd. Now, Mr. Editor, I have said nothing but facts, and in no bragging way. If you think it worthy of a place in your excellent paper you can insert it.

Very Respectfully,

RICHMOND, ONslow Co., May 1.

Mrs. Cumso (when her new bonnet came home)—"Why actually, the bird on this bonnet hasn't any feathers. The bill was too large to go on the bonnet. It will come separately in a wheelbarrow about the first of the month."

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

##### THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

IT is not yet decided what action Congress will take upon the Federal election law.

When the Republican caucus first met to consider an election law they went so far as to include in the bill a provision disfranchising all persons who had borne arms against the Government. But it was soon evident that this would not begin to do, and the committee struck it out.

The next thing brought out, in the natural order of progressive development, was the fact that the party was divided in opinion as to the necessity for a Federal election law. Opposition to such a measure was manifested in all sections of the country and by all shades of Republicans. But the protest against the law that sounds most loudly on the public ear, and for a time arrests the heading action of Republican Congressmen, is that of Mr. Ewart in a caucus of the Republican members of the House.

He predicts that the passage of the bill, instead of increasing, would decrease the Republican majority in the Fifty second Congress. "With all the talk of friends in Eastern North Carolina, and especially in the black district in that State, not a single indictment had yet been found, though both judge and district attorney were Republicans. It was the same way in Alabama and other Southern States. If that was so rampant in those States as charged why could not Republican officials enforce the law now on the statute books. What was needed in the South was to be let alone. The negro question would settle itself after awhile. Force bills and election bills, modeled on the Lodge plan, would prove abortive and make Republican success in that section absolutely impossible."

This is all true, and we honor Mr. Ewart for having the manliness to address such words to a Republican caucus. What the South needs—what every section needs—is to be let alone. Elections should be under the direction and protection of the States if, which they are held. The Federal Government has enough to do in attending to its legitimate business. There is no danger that a State will permit injustice to the citizen. Individual instances of wrong are constantly occurring in the best regulated communities, but they are redressed as speedily as is consistent with justice to all the parties concerned. There is no better security for personal rights and public liberty than is furnished by the laws of the States.

Congressmen know very well that there is no intention of making this law general in its operation. The purpose is to go into certain districts and control them through the exercise of arbitrary force. It is subversive of good order and richly merits the condemnation of the virtuous of all parties.

SQUIRRELS DESTROY BIR S.

I had a pair of common blue-rock pigeons in a large cage on my back yard. One morning I found one of them on the bottom of the cage dead and half eaten by some animal. The cage was empty and I had no idea where the bird had gone. I was very much surprised, as I had never before seen a squirrel enter my cage. I was very much surprised, as I had never before seen a squirrel enter my cage.

The quality of lands I cultivate is very poor, and I have to use a great deal of manure and phosphate rock, to what depth or thickness I have not ascertained. Much of the soil is cropping out—often strike in plowing and in the soil, such as peanuts, sweet potatoes, oats, rye, field peas, rice and the grasses. I generally plant in drills with beds slightly elevated, and cultivate as usual. I have tried all kinds of fertilizers. I cultivate my lands alternately, so as to keep it up in a high state of cultivation. I run four plows with bred labor, four on the one time, and I have tried all kinds of machinery. You see I am trying all plans and will try to hold on to that which is good. I am one of the class that belong to the "gentlemen of the old school," and have tried all through life to pursue a strict course of moral conduct and attend to my own business and let other people alone.

I say to the present age of progress and business, to go ahead and don't look back on those who are always complaining about hard times, and putting on long faces grieving themselves to death, sitting in their arm chairs, drinking whiskey, and smoking cigars. Thank God, this old clopper never did and never intends to be long to that detestable crowd. I am not a member of any church, but I say "I saw my father drunk." I had rather leave them than to be long to that detestable crowd. Now, Mr. Editor, I have said nothing but facts, and in no bragging way. If you think it worthy of a place in your excellent paper you can insert it.

Very Respectfully,

RICHMOND, ONslow Co., May 1.

Mrs. Cumso (when her new bonnet came home)—"Why actually, the bird on this bonnet hasn't any feathers. The bill was too large to go on the bonnet. It will come separately in a wheelbarrow about the first of the month."

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

##### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF VANCE ACADEMY.

THE second evening to witness the exercises of Vance Academy was greeted by another crowded audience. The program was a higher order than on the previous evening and more appreciative.

The first presentation was a dialogue in verse, taking up our Presidents in rotation and paying a eulogy to each, followed by rousing cheers and waving flags. Two recitations followed: "How the States (same Apr.)" by Miss Annie Fowler, and "The Boys" by Master R. H. Harrison. An instrumental duet was played by Misses Ruth and Lillian Fowler. Six little girls and boys recited "Lena's Dream," a dialogue composed of nursery rhymes. To the closing exercises presented it was the awakening of the happy memories of childhood that have so often gladdened the hearts of youth.

The gem of the evening, and that which no doubt delighted every person present, was the recitation, "A Little Boy's Pocket," by Master C. H. Sheckley. He is only a scrap of a boy—about two and a half feet high—but his naturalness and self-possession immediately won for him the highest praise.

A sweet, flowing waltz was played on the piano by Miss Eveline Bowen, and Master Alphonso Harrison told of his admiration for "Little Sallie Jones" in a spirited little speech.

"The Blacksmith" was a song by a number of small girls and boys. It carried with it brightness and loveliness. It had been learned them strictly by rote.

The piece most noted for its brevity was "The Costliest Goods," recited by Master Harry Scott. It must have had at least six lines. Make them give you a longer piece next time Harry. You were through before you had time to get acquainted.

The next piece on the program was "The First Strambout on the Alabama," by Messrs. B. H. Melton and C. H. Bryan. They both came out in cork and exhibited real talent in picturing what would be supposed the astonishment of the darkey on his first sight of the States.

The love and remembrance a mother has for her boy was tenderly illustrated by J. A. Hodges in a recitation entitled "A Mother's Gift."

J. H. Smith and W. A. Salter, in a recitation very humorously told "The Way to John Smith's." We believe it was generally conceded that it was done just right. The recitation of Master J. H. Holton was also in comedy.

Besides being an exceptionally sweet singer, Miss Lillian Fowler proved herself capable of becoming an elocutionist. Another beautiful voice in which we were impressed on the evening before, and of which no mention was made, was that of Miss Bessie Tucker. It was a recitation, named "The Love and Remembrance a Mother has for her boy was tenderly illustrated by J. A. Hodges in a recitation entitled "A Mother's Gift."

Miss Ruth Fowler and Carrie Scheel recited "Gullies or Not Gullies" and "Draftee" in very lady-like style.

Misses Laura Suter and Daisy Williams gave a duet on the piano which was most excellently rendered. Their ease and rapidity in fingering was remarkable.

One of the best pieces, and which produced vociferous and continued applause was "Assisting Herakiah," a dialogue by Misses Allen Smith and Messrs. Melton and Bryan. Herakiah was in love with Jerushy but she was always going to tell her of it next time. It continued to be next time until driven to the dreadful crisis by a supposed rival. In winning Jerushy his joy was unbounded.

The evening closed with a song by Miss "Come Where the Lilies Bloom."

Wednesday Evening, June 18.

This evening closed the commencement exercises of the first term of Vance Academy in New Berne under the charge of Prof. W. R. Skinner.

After opening with a beautiful song by Miss Lillian Fowler, the exercises were conducted by the Hon. J. S. Long, in his accustomed eloquent style introduced the speaker of the evening, W. J. Peel, Esq., of Raleigh.

The gentleman recognized how disagreeable the weather was for an audience and sensibly abbreviated his address to twenty or twenty-five minutes. Nevertheless, had there not been other exercises on the program to take place during the evening, the audience would have been delighted to have heard more from this brilliant and thoughtful young speaker. His subject was on the growth and development of the gifts with which God has blessed man. He said that he wished to present a few plain and practical facts about educational growth. In this growth there was something far more important than the mere cramming of book learning. If this was the principle object, and sought at the expense of proper training of the character, then education is a failure and cannot stand. History, in the time of the flourishing of the Roman Empire, and even New York City today, was cited to bear out the facts. Governments must depend on the training of the youth in the way of love, honor and justice. It was a grand address and abounded with much that was of value and worthy of serious consideration.

At the close of the address C. R. Thomas, Esq. in well chosen words on behalf of the pupils of Vance Academy, presented the speaker with a handsome bouquet of choice flowers.

The program was again taken up, and entertainingly rendered as follows: Recitation, "Pyramus and Thisbe," by R. H. Simmons.

"Rejected," dialogue, Messrs. Almonds House, Lillian Fowler and Master Eugene Skinner.

Recitation, "Little Tuckman," Master Eugene Skinner.

Instrumental solo, "Dancing Waves," Miss Minnie Cohen.

"The School Festival"—a cantata, by a number of young ladies and gentlemen, for beauty and merit, was not equaled by anything produced by the school during the entire exercises. It was a rather classical production. In which the young people acquitted themselves admirably. We can only mention the special features. A duet by Misses Ruth and Lillian Fowler was

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

##### WORTHY every compliment paid them.

As only by E. H. Harrison, whose voice was much more than ordinary capabilities. The ringing and recitals of the queen, Miss Tucker, attracted attention from the first. She has a clear, resonant voice and articulates exceptionally well. Though it was her first appearance before the public, Miss Tucker has won the name of an artist.

Miss Allen Smith rendered a very creditable recitation, "The Blacksmith's Story."

"Out All Round" was a humorous dialogue by Messrs. Carrie Scheel, E. Smith and Geo. Gaskill.

Recitation—"Ride of Jennie McNeal"—Miss B. M. Tucker. Very good.

Song—"Don't Go Out"—by Misses, Sang with fine effect.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by J. W. Moore, Jr.

Recitation—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue—"Mother and Poet," by R. H. Melton. Pronounced by a competent judge to be the most natural speaker among the young men.

Dialogue